

HOUSE SAYS COUNCIL WON'T DISCUSS AIMS

Tells Parisians American Mission Is Solely for Prosecution of the War.

IS GUEST OF POINCARÉ

Interallied Conference, to Begin Thursday, Will Include All the Small Nations.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 24.—Col. E. M. House, head of the American mission, received this morning representatives of the French, American and British newspapers and in a brief talk outlined the work planned by the American mission in connection with the interallied conference, which begins next Thursday, the interallied council and the part the United States will take in the Supreme War Council.

He made it plain at this outset that the United States, realizing fully the great exertions which will be necessary to meet the expectations and hopes of her allies, was prepared and willing to make the needed efforts and sacrifices, but wished first of all to be put in possession of all information and facts, so that the maximum results would be secured.

The American mission is here to learn the exact conditions; this knowledge will guide the Washington Government in providing new money, ships and military and food supplies. Primarily this mission is one of inquiry.

Supreme War Council.

Speaking of the Supreme War Council, Col. House said:
"In this body, which is a permanent council with the duty of coordinating the efforts and securing unity of control of the allied armies on the western front, President Wilson has asked that we sit as the representatives of the United States, with Gen. Bliss as military adviser. While Gen. Bliss may remain here some time, I shall of course be starting home. The future representation of the United States will be decided by the President."

Discussing the interallied conference, in which all the Allies, big and little, will participate, the United States and Great Britain for the first time, Col. House laid particular emphasis on the fact that it is to consider only the prosecution of the war, and will not take up in any way questions of war aims.

Around this round table of the Entente will be placed the sum total of the resources of the allies in men, material and transportation. Information regarding the last two is being furnished by the men who later will constitute the interallied council and by high commissions, including Viscount Northcliffe and M. Tardieu.

Headquarters in London.

Col. House pointed out at some length the importance of the work of this council in furnishing the sinews of war. He said:

"This permanent organization probably will have its headquarters in London and will be composed of representatives of all the Entente Governments. All questions of supply and demand will be submitted to and passed on by it. It is largely a continuation of the work begun in Washington, but we found that its effectiveness was hampered by distance. To secure the necessary coordination with the least lost motion it was imperative to come nearer to the field of action."

"The United States receives requests for money and supplies from all the Allies, each based on individual needs. In some commodities the requests have exceeded what we are able to give. To avoid confusion and to insure that our contributions shall go where they are most needed, it is necessary to devise a system of apportioning their distribution. This is the function of the council. If we have, say, two million tons of a certain commodity and the requests are double that amount, all the conditions will be considered and our available supply will be divided as the judgment of the council decides. Estimates will be reduced in some cases, increased in others. If investigation demonstrates that such increased effort strengthens the combined war effort, the same policy will govern the granting of loans."

"Questions of ships and transport of all kinds will be dealt with in a similar manner. By this coordination of supply and demand we hope to obtain the

greatest results from our contributions to the allied cause."

Col. House was entertained to-day at luncheon with the members of the mission, William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and the embassy staff, by President Poincaré at the Elysée Palace. Marshal Joffre, Gen. Foch and ex-Premier Viviani were among the guests. Only informal conversations occurred.

THREE MORE GERMANS SEIZED.

One Is Traced When Bride Calls to Collect His Wages.

Three Germans were interned on Ellis Island yesterday following their arrest on the waterfront in violation of the President's proclamation.
The first man seized was George Koesta, who lived with his bride of a few weeks at 88 Dover street. Koesta fled two weeks ago from his work on Pier 9, East River, when a fellow German was arrested and interned. When his wife called yesterday to collect his wages she was followed by secret service operatives and her husband arrested at his home.

Two other enemy aliens were picked up on the East River front by customs officers.

GERMAN HAND SEEN IN MEXICO'S A. P. BAN

Lansing Investigating Deportation of Jack Royle, One of Its Correspondents.

The Department of State at Washington, it was learned yesterday, has been investigating for some time the deportation of Jack Royle, an Associated Press correspondent, from Mexico.

The reason for the Government's interest in the affair is a report that Royle's deportation was caused by the influence of the German Minister in Mexico City.

At the city offices of the Associated Press, 61 Chambers street, it was said that the case could not be discussed, as it was in the hands of the State Department and any comment might embarrass the Government officials who are making the investigation. It was admitted, however, that the story involving the German Minister with the deportation was true. One of the officers of the Associated Press added:

"We have, however, several other correspondents in Mexico and we wish it to be known that there has never been any interruption of our service from Mexico City."

German Minister Favored.

It is said that prior to Royle's departure his dispatches had been censored fully deleted whenever any reference was made to the activities of Herr von Eckhardt, the German Minister, although Royle, it is asserted, had always been particular to keep to the rules as laid down by the censor.

It is said that his deportation was ordered finally because a story he had submitted was not liked by the censor. This action is said to be without precedent, it being the custom to simply bar all dispatches not approved by the censor.

The story on which the drastic action of the Mexican Government was based was to the effect that some of the Mexican rebels had been armed with ammunition that showed unmistakable signs of having been made in Germany. The story went on to say that the ammunition had been sent to Cuba in 1914, which were to have been delivered to the revolutionists in support of Huerta as against the Carranza supporters.

Carranza Story Held Up.

Another story filed by Mr. Royle but which was held up by the censor was to the effect that a change would be made in Mexico's foreign policy while President Carranza was visiting in Salvador. Royle's dismissal from the country was made without notice. He is said to have been arrested and put on a train for the United States without being given time to pack up or to see any of his friends.

A fact that makes the correspondent's punishment seem peculiar is that a few days after he had left one of the Mexican newspapers printed all of his censored reports. It was learned that a careful comparison has been made by the State Department of the dispatches received here from Royle and those originally filed with the censor. The result of the comparison is said to show conclusively that German influence had been brought to bear upon the censorship bureau in Mexico City.

FIGHT ON GOMPERS FAILS TO DEVELOP

Is Re-elected President of A. F. of L. Practically Without Opposition.

NEW TREASURER NAMED

Cheers Greet Loyalty Declaration by Pacifist Faction's Candidate.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor for thirty-five years, was re-elected to-day practically without opposition and with him were returned to office every officer of the federation except John B. Lennon, treasurer, who was defeated by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union.

An effort to read into the defeat of Mr. Lennon a weakening of the position of President Gompers as a leader and a partial victory for the small group of pacifists which was opposed to him was scouted by prominent federation men. During that brief period several American sailors jumped into the sea in an effort to get the prize buoyed up with hawseors so she could be towed to port. One line was fastened to the submarine successfully, but before it could be re-enforced she gave a final lurch and sank like a plummet, breaking the line.

Tobin Makes Position Clear.

To make his position clear Mr. Tobin in accepting office declared there was no "pacifism and anti-war" in him. "Since the war was declared," Mr. Tobin said, "I have tried to carry out the wishes of President Gompers and of the American Federation of Labor and of President Wilson of the United States. We are trade unionists, but we are Americans first and should be willing to make any sacrifice in this cause."

Mr. Tobin's statement was greeted with cheers, and there was another demonstration of the undivided loyalty and effort to the cause of men who toll "in the most crucial period in the history of the labor movement and of the world." No liberty loving man, he said, would ask or seek peace now until the purposes for which the United States entered the conflict had been accomplished.

"We have declared ourselves in the fight to the end for freedom and democracy. There is no doubt where union labor stands," he said.

Little Opposition to Gompers.

There were a few scattering votes against Mr. Gompers and one against Frank Morrison for secretary. The other officers elected were:
First vice-president—James Duncan, granite cutters.
Second vice-president—James O'Connell, machinists.

Third vice-president—William Mahon, street railway employees.
Fourth vice-president—Joseph F. Valentine, moulder.

Fifth vice-president—John R. Alpina, plumbers.
Sixth vice-president—H. B. Perham, railroad telegraphers.

Seventh vice-president—Frank Duffy, carpenters.
Eighth vice-president—William Green, miners.

Secretary—Frank Morrison, printers. The convention adopted a resolution submitted by the photo-engravers, printing pressmen, bookbinders and typographical unions protesting against the change in rates on second class postage included in the war revenue law. A

resolution placing 16 years as the limit for children engaged in gainful operations was adopted.

Next year's convention will be held at St. Paul in June.
The convention to-night adopted unanimously a resolution demanding new trials for Mooney and Billings, convicted of murder resulting from the San Francisco bomb explosion. The resolution adopted was a substitute from the resolutions committee for one submitted early in the convention by the San Francisco labor leaders. Its important change was the striking out of a provision calling on all Federal and local unions to contribute to the defence of Billings and Mooney.

Business was disposed of rapidly in the closing hours and at 9:30 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

U. S. VESSELS SINK ONE MORE U-BOAT

Continued from First Page.

Between the time the depth charges were fired and the submarine emerged as if catapulted provide food for interesting speculation. It is probable she was driven to the bottom by the force of the explosion, but it is also possible she rose to the surface. But by the time she reached the open air the strain had done its work and she hung on the surface of the water. The American sailors then began to settle again, at first hesitatingly, soon with evidence of complete collapse.

During that brief period several American sailors jumped into the sea in an effort to get the prize buoyed up with hawseors so she could be towed to port. One line was fastened to the submarine successfully, but before it could be re-enforced she gave a final lurch and sank like a plummet, breaking the line.

CREW IS CAPTURED.

They Opened Seacocks When Submarine Was Taken In Tow.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The destruction of a German submarine by American destroyers and the capture of the crew were reported to-day by Vice-Admiral Sims, commanding American naval forces in European waters. The U-boat was wrecked by a depth charge and came to the surface in a damaged condition. Thirty Germans were taken off before the submarine, taken in tow, sank as a result of members of her crew opening seacocks below as shipmates stood on deck with hands raised as a signal of surrender.

Nothing is contained in the official statement about the rescue of the crew for the reason that the American Navy Department and the British Admiralty agreed upon making public identical statements not including this feature.

The news, however, leaked out and was not denied, though officials explained that the agreement with the British prevented official comment. Secretary Daniels describes the attack in the following official statement:

Dispatches received from Admiral Sims state that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty a destroyer sighted a periscope 400 yards off. Immediately ringing full speed ahead the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward breached (came to the surface) about 500 yards away.

Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers, which circled about their target. The submarine did not return the fire and was evidently disabled. One

of the destroyers got a line to her, intending to tow her, but the boat soon sank.

It is known here that the submarine rose because her steering gear was put out of commission by the explosion of a depth bomb. As she appeared above the water to meet gunfire from the destroyers at close range, most of her crew clambered on deck and raised their hands. Boats put off from the destroyer to take the prisoners on board and while this was going on some members of the crew were busy opening the seacocks below. When the prisoners were removed and a tow line had been attached the captured craft flitting through the open coxas went down.

Navy officers assume that the German sailor who died was wounded by shell fire, but it is understood that Admiral Sims' report did not clear up that point.

There was a report in naval circles that approximately forty men, including five officers, were taken off the submarine. If this were true, it was pointed out, the vessel undoubtedly was one of the largest of the cruiser type known authentically to be operated by the Germans.

SCHUYLKILL IS SUNK.

Forty of the Crew Brought to Mediterranean Port.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The American steamship Schuykill has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. The Navy Department was advised to-day that forty men of her crew had been landed at a Mediterranean port. There was no naval armed guard aboard.

Whether there was loss of life was not known here, but it was assumed that the forty men rescued comprised the Schuykill's complete complement. Secretary Daniels made this announcement:

The Navy Department is in receipt of advice that forty of the crew of the American steamship Schuykill, which had been torpedoed, have been landed at a Mediterranean port. No navy men were aboard.

Both German and Austrian submarines are operating in the Mediterranean, but so far as is known the nationality of the submarine which sank the Schuykill was not determined.

REPULSE TEUTONS IN ALBANIA.

Italians Win Back Few Gains by Counter Attacks.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Austrians have renewed their attacks on the Italian lines in southern Albania, but met with a repulse at the defenders' hands, the War Office announced to-day. Some fighting in the Monastir district resulted in unchanged conditions at the conclusion of the operations. The official statement reads:

In Albania on Thursday night the enemy attacked our lines between the Vovusa and Osum rivers. He was repulsed. A few local enemy advantages gained between Monastir and Peshkopi were nullified by our counter attacks.

AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION.

Several Wounded Also Named in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The following American names appear in to-day's casualty list:

Killed in action—R. L. McCoy, New Orleans, La.; C. O. Erickson, Olvia, Minn.; H. T. Wilson, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Elmer Nelson, Rockford, Ill.
Wounded—A. H. Clarke, Wilkesburg, Pa.; B. F. Clancy, New York city; Albert Ralston, Methuen, Mass.

Big Factory Fire in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 24.—A huge fire has been burning since yesterday at a cellulose factory at Karlskrona, near Gaele. Paper pulp to the value of 7,000,000 kroner is estimated to have been destroyed.

LA FOLLETTE ALL READY FOR PROBE

Inquiry Resumed To-morrow Promises to Have Sensational Sessions.

SENATOR TO QUIZ BRYAN

State Department Officials to Be Placed on Stand First.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The stage is set for the resumption of the investigation of the alleged seditious utterances of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, which will be held before the special sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-morrow. There is reason to believe now that the sessions instead of being tame presentations and discussions of exceedingly literal facts, will lack nothing of the spectacular which the Wisconsin Senator so dearly loves, and sensations will be sprung in rapid fire order.

La Follette All Primed.

Senator La Follette has been preparing for the hearings ever since the adjournment of Congress. The special sub-committee will permit him all the leeway he asks, and Senator La Follette has no modest ideas on the subject of "leeway." At to-morrow's session officials of the State Department will be on the witness stand. Senator Pomerehne, chairman of the sub-committee, was assured by Secretary Lansing that all the documentary evidence bearing on the Lusitania case and other cases which are or may become involved in the investigation will be at the service of the sub-committee.

Former Secretary of State Bryan will attend the sub-committee hearings. Senator La Follette will have many questions to ask Mr. Bryan, and an exciting session is anticipated.

Advance notices of the course which Senator La Follette has outlined for himself and the La Follette followers in Wisconsin in the forthcoming fight for the seat in the Senate vacated through the death of Senator Paul O. Hastings were given to the public to-day.

Says Fees Seek Delay.

La Follette has taken the stand that Gov. Phillips' plan for a special session of the Legislature to grant him authority to make an interim appointment and to postpone the election to the office until the regular Congressional elections next autumn is predicated upon an unwarranted desire on the part of the anti-La Follette leaders in Wisconsin to see to it that the election of Senator Hastings' successor is delayed as long as possible.

In his statement, which will appear shortly as an editorial in La Follette's Magazine, the Senator takes the stand that Gov. Phillips is "camouflaging" when he asserts that a special election now would afford opportunity for flooding Wisconsin and the entire Northwest for that matter, with pacifist and pro-German pacifist literature and speakers, and unduly disturb the public mind.

La Follette also derides Gov. Phillips' suggestion that the special election is a needless and a heavy expense, saying that it could be held as a part of the April elections to county and municipal offices without incurring anything extraordinary in the way of costs.

BAKER BACKS JEWS' NEW WELFARE BOARD

Wishes Officers Success in Work for Fighters.

Secretary of War Baker has addressed to Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, for which the campaign for \$1,000,000 is being conducted under the leadership of Jacob H. Schiff, the following strong letter of endorsement:

"Mr. Fodick has told me of the effective activity of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in coordinating the various Jewish agencies which have sought recognition for work inside our military camps.

"In order to prevent duplication of effort it was necessary to deal with a single agency, broad enough in its scope and organization to comprehend other groups seeking to do the same kind of work."

For that reason we were very glad when such men as Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg and yourself came forward with this plan for a Jewish board for welfare work, and I am only too glad to congratulate you on what has been accomplished and to wish you every success in your coordinating activities."

BERNSTORFF'S NAME DROPPED.

Franklin and Marshall College Had Made Him Doctor of Laws.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 24.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College Count Bernstorff's name was stricken from the rolls. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him in 1912.

The college, in proportion to enrollment, has sent more students to serve the nation than any other college, and on this account is now facing a deficit despite retrenchments.

CHARGE CUSTOMERS MAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SALES, HAVING PURCHASES BILLED JAN 1ST.

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Announce - Important

Selling Events

comprising extensive selections

of Mid-Winter Fashions -

Exquisite Wraps

Of velvet and chiffon velvet, richly trimmed with luxurious furs—especially priced—\$95—\$125—\$145.

SUPERB WRAPS—of costly metallic brocades, trimmed with Kolinsky—Ermine, Japanese Sable—and Chinchilla—especially priced at \$225, \$295, \$395, \$475 and upward.

Dinner & Evening Gown

For the various social functions—of velvet—satin—tulle—metal cloths and brocade materials of the most luxurious character—especially priced—\$95—\$125—\$145.

Street & Afternoon Dresses

Of velvet—satin—silk and Georgette crepe—especially priced—\$45—\$65—\$95.

Handsomeness

Fur-trimmed Coats

Of cashmere velvet—duvetyne—vicuna and other high-quality materials, generously trimmed with Kolinsky—Skunk—Beaver—Seal and Mole—especially priced—\$45—\$65—\$95—\$125.

Street & Calling Suits

Smart models in all the new shades and materials—handsomely fur trimmed—especially priced—\$65—\$95—\$125.

HIGHER-COST SUITS—of rich cloth materials and velvets, trimmed with Kolinsky, Mink, Fox, Beaver, Seal and other fashionable furs—including imported models—especially priced at \$125—\$145—\$175.

Costume Blouses

Attractive models in lace—chiffon and Georgette—very unusual values—especially priced—\$15.

AN ODD GROUP OF GEORGETTE BLOUSES IN LIGHT AND SUIT SHADES—ESPECIALLY PRICED \$5.

Important Values in

Luxurious Furs

SILVER FOX SETS—at \$750, \$1,000 & \$1,500.

NATURAL BLUE FOX SETS—at \$450 & \$550.

FASHIONABLE STOKES—COATEES and PELERINES

Of Skunk—Seal—Mole—Beaver—Kolinsky—Ermine—Mink—Russian

and Hudson Bay Sable at \$95—\$145—\$195—\$250 to \$2,000.

Beautiful Fur Coats

Of Hudson Seal—Mole—Baby Caracul—Nutria—Mink—Broadtail

Persian—Broadtail—Kolinsky—Chinchilla—Ermine and Russian Sable

at \$245—\$375—\$525 up to \$20,000.

Smart Street and

Semi-Dress Hats

Especially Priced—\$10 and \$15

Profits to Be Eliminated

ON ALL

SOROSIS SHOES

For thirty days, "Sorosis Shoes" will be sold at cost plus actual selling expenses. Sale commenced Monday, November 19th.

This sale includes all of our Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, consisting of the well-known Sorosis staples as well as the latest and most ultra-fashionable styles.

The object of this sale is to insure continuous employment at the Sorosis factories during the coming Winter. Among the employees are wives and dependents of those serving our Government and fighting for our Country.

Similar Sales Will Be Held in all Large Cities.

Sold Exclusively in New York City by

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street



A. Jaekel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Sts.
Telephone: GREELY - 2044.

Fur Coats
Novelties in Furs well worthy of consideration, as well as the more conservative and practical styles. Highest quality and lowest consistent prices.